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**SUPPLEMENT
ATTACHMENT**

ORIGIN

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1. In a meeting with General Georgiev on 25 July 1947, ex-Ambassador Nadozny received approval of his plans for a petition requesting the Allies to establish a central German government. The text of the petition as drafted by Nadozny and edited by Leo Skrzypczynski is contained in Attachment I, together with the proposed list of signers.
2. Georgiev expressed to Nadozny his agreement with the proposed text and his opinion that this effort must not be allowed to fail. Georgiev urged Nadozny to travel throughout Germany himself in order to collect the desired signatures. Georgiev offered no objections to any of the proposed signers but requested the addition of Karl Arnold, Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia; Dr. Josef Müller, CSU Chairman; and Hans Jendretzky, Russian Zone chairman of the FDGB.
3. Nadozny did not include Schumacher's name, out of deference to the Russians. CDU circles have suggested to Nadozny that it would then be tactful to drop the names of the other party leaders, namely Kaiser, Pieck, and Kuls.

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ATTACHMENT I

Nadolny's Petition for a Central German Government

To the Governments of
 the French Republic
 the USSR
 the United Kingdom
 the United States of America.

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The German signers of this document, realizing their responsibility to the German people, have consulted among themselves and take leave to submit to the governments of the Allied Powers the following document.

After the military collapse and capitulation of the Hitler government, the victorious Allies declared the war with the German Reich to be at an end and replaced it by a state of occupation serving to prepare for the peace. During this state of occupation there was to be at first no German government, and the supreme governmental authority in Germany was to be exercised by the four Allied Commanders-in-Chief in the Allied Control Council. On the other hand, the Allies have announced their agreement that Germany is to be treated as an economic unit and that a central German administration consisting of six state secretaries is to be formed for this purpose; further, that the government of all of Germany is to follow on the same basis and that the entire German people is to be treated as a unit and that a peace treaty is to be prepared by the Council of Foreign Ministers that can be accepted by a German government as soon as the latter is formed.

The above statements leave no room for doubt that the German people as a whole are not to share the fate of the Nazi government, but that Germany is to continue to exist in the future as a united state under a German government. They thus confirm the corresponding statements of leading Allied statesmen and the texts of their respective agreements. We point to the principles of peace in the Atlantic Charter and the statement of Generalissimo Stalin on the continuity of the Germans as a people and a state, as well as the text of the Potsdam Agreement, according to which the German people are not to be enslaved or destroyed but are to live as a free people among the other free peace-loving peoples of the world.

Two years have passed since the conclusion of the war. During this period Germany has been disarmed and demilitarized, denazification and punishment of war criminals has been largely completed, democratization has been executed to a large degree from the smallest units up to the Land governments. As a result administration has been turned over essentially to German authorities, with minor differences among the zones. For the completion of this period of preparation for peace and the improvement of the democratic machinery of the German state one thing is still lacking: the reestablishment of a central government for all of Germany.

While this central government is unquestionably the logical and timely product of previous developments, it is also an urgent necessity in view of the present general situation. Today in Europe we face the danger of a separation of European countries into eastern and western blocs. The line between them passes down through Germany. There is a great danger that a Germany thus divided may become a field of tension between East and West, threatening the future of Europe and the world if this division continues. In the interest of preserving peace it is urgently necessary that the national unity of Germany be restored by establishing a central German authority and thus restoring Germany's position as a conciliatory bridge between East and West in order to remove the present friction between western and eastern states.

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This necessity is recognized by statesmen of all the allied nations. Its execution should therefore no longer be delayed. The demands ~~regarding~~ the national structure and the services of Germany can more easily be met by a German government than without. Doubtless it will also be an advantage in the preparation for the London Conference. And for the German people it will mean renewed hope and a great development of activity and initiative to overcome their present plight.

The signers therefore request the four allies to commission the Allied Control Council to appoint a provisional central German government and put it to work. In our opinion its primary tasks would be:

1. The general administration and government of Germany, so far as the whole of Germany is concerned, under the general direction of the Allied Control Council and with the active support of the Land governments.
2. Assistance in the prompt economic recovery of Germany in order to eliminate the ~~distress~~ of the German people and the other European peoples.
3. Preparation of a timely revision of the still valid Weimar Constitution and of an electoral law for a German national assembly, the conduct of elections and the creation of a state of constitutional government.
4. Support of the deputy foreign ministers and the Allied Control Council in the preparation for the London Conference and the peace treaty.

The signers are convinced that the establishment of a central German government will go far to guarantee further peaceful developments and thus bring about the much desired state of permanent general peace.

Proposed Signers:

- Jacob Kaiser
- Andreas Hermes
- Paul Löbe
- Wilhelm Pieck
- Fritz Ebert
- Prof. Geiler
- Geh. Rat Planck
- Ambassador Nadolny
- Paul Wegner
- Prof. Sauerbruch
- Leo Skrzypczynski
- Wilhelm Furtwängler
- Prof. Kolbe
- Prof. Heisenberg
- Clemens Lammers
- Martin Niemöller
- Graf Preysing
- Bishop Dibelius
- Probst Grüber
- Cardinal Frings
- Gräfin Marion Moltke
- Prof. Alfred Weber
- Frau Dr. Zahn-Harnack
- Prof. Mitscherlich
- Prof. Otto Warburg
- Ricarda Huch
- Ernst Diechert
- President Schifferer
- Dr. Wilhelm Külz

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